owne: by Glynn & Sons, of Liverpool, and was last surveyed in Boston in 1880. EXPERIENCE OF OTHER VESSELS.

The steam-hip Plantyn, which reached here yesterday from Antwerp, bore evidence of the terrible gales and heavy seas which her captain reports she encountered almost continually during her voyage of 25 days. On the afternoon of February 1, two days after she left port, the wind, which had been blowing from the south, veered around and blew from the northwest with such force as to smash the main boat and stave in the ship's bulwarks. The storm raged with unabated fary until February 6. The ship then had tolerably fair weather for two days, but about midnight on the a hurricane sprang up from the Sth porthwest. It lasted all of the next day. During ten bours of that time the ship remained with her lee side buried under water, while tons of water sweeping across her decks carried away all the boat coverious and even the storm-sail of the bridge. After midnight the gale ceased. The remainder of the voyage was made in a succession of storms. On the afternoon of the 11th the vessel shipped a heavy sea that swept away three of the boats on the deck, filled the cabin with water, carried away the doors and did other damage. On the 13th she encountered a second nurricane from the northwest that kept her lee side under the water for eight hours. The hurricane was followed by a storm of sleet. From the 14th to the 16th the storms were accompanied by snow and hail, the vessel shipping all the time large cabi and 73 steerage passengers. The vessel was

consigned to Funch, Edye & Co. The Danish steamer Heimdal, commanded by Captain Johansen, which left Havre on February 3 and reached here yesterday, encountered nearly as rough weather as the Plautvn. The tremendous seas that broke over her decks started some of her upper works and many thous were washed overboard. On February 17 the furnaces on the starbaard boiler broke and remained useless for the rest of the younge.

board boiler broke and remained useless for the rest of the voyage.

The steamship The Queen, of the National line, which arrived from Liverpool yest-riday after a voyage of eighteen days, encountered extremely rough weather throughout the trip. Captain Cochrane said that there had been a succession of gates and head winds almost from the day of sailing. On February 11 the ship ran into a frightful storm, which lasted mult the 16th. For three days she was kept with her head to the wind while she was practically hove to; the discomforts of those on board were very great. One of the boats was washed away, the wheel-house was stove in and the rudder was slightly damoged by the force of the waves. A number of animals intended for Forepaugh's circus, which were on board, suffered very much, and three of the horses died. On February 19 the vessel ran into fields of thin ice, through which she ploughed her way for some time. Altogether Captain Cochrane regards the trip as one of the most eventful that he has made.

The seamship Bristol, Captain Williams, from Bristol, which left Avonmouth on February 2, reported yest-rday a stormy voyage. The vessel encountered strong west gales until February 6, when a muricane, with tremendous seas, swept over her, doing considerable damage to the boats and deck gear. Strong winds and high head seas continued until the 14th, when another hurricane and neavy yeas were met, causing the ship to labor heavily. The Bristol carried one cabin and seventeen steerage passengers.

REPORTS FROM OTHER PORTS.

Boston, Feb. 24.-A dispatch from Hull, England, says that the steamship Bywell Castle, from the Black Sca with a cargo of cotton seed and beans, bound to this port, is thought to have foundered at sea, and tha all on board were lost.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The steamship Ohio, which has just arrived from Liverpool after seventeen days' passage, reports that on February 13 she encountered a territe gale which carried away the third officer, Charles Worth, the smokestack and light boots. No other loss

LONDON, Feb. 24.-The British steamer Boyne, Captain Scott, at Sharpness from Baltimore, reports that she took in tow on February 11 in intitude 42º north, longitude 49° west, the steamer Gardenia, Captain Robinson, from Newcastle for New-York. The tow lines parted, however, and she was object to leave the Gardenia on February 12. The Boyne also reports that she passed on February 15, the Britisa bark Mary S. Gloson, Captain MeLeod, from Baltimore for Antwerp in distress. A fearful gale prevailed and the Boyne was unable to rea-der her asistance.

OBITUARY.

died at Cannes this morning.

1876, to the Dowager Duchess of Montrose, who surfourth Duke of Montrose, who died December 30, 1874 stable in the world, and their color, "all scar.e.," was seen more frequently than any other on all the principal seen more frequently than any other on all the principal of the session of 1859, on the motion of W. P. Miles, usual thing with an actor like Barrett. travagant style in all its departments, and the outlay for breeding, buying and racing was enormous. The as receborse, Isonomy, was bought for Mr Craw furd for stud puposes at a cost of about \$15,000, at the they make the hall so targe that only a few men, recent sale of the stud of the late Mr. Gretion, the mil Honaire brower. In all the big yearling sales Mr. Craw- in it. But this seems to be an unnecessary evil. So furd was generally the most generous purchaser, paying long as the member of Congress must act as the highest prices for the pick of the lots. A more persistent bidder when he had made up his mine that he wanted a colt or a filly could not be found. For his lavish expenditure he got large returns in many cases, he rly all the famo is prizes of the English tarf having falen to him at one time or amother. He and the Duchess have owned and ran some of the best norses seen in England in recent years, amo g them Thesais, Corris Roy and Macheain. The best of the two-year-obst in any part of the world last year was undoubtedly Macheain, and he has been all * winter first in the betting on the Iwe Thousand Guineas, and first or second in that for the Derby. He had a bad forc-leg, which it was feared might not stand the severe berby course, but his speed was wonderful. Mr. Cam arro's enrites in all the great stakes were numerous, but they are all void now, anless the horses were formally transferred with tacir engagements to another owned before Mr. Crawfurd's death. The stable, in spite of its many successe, became extremely unipopular last year on ac ount of its peculiar management. This was, however, universally considered to be the fault of the Duchess of Montrose rather tuan of Mr. Crawfurd, the Duchess having taken the relias into her own hands, her husband's nearth being wretched all the year. The two were familiar figures at Cannes, Nice, and neighboring places as they atway a spent their winters in that part of Europe. that he wanted a colt or a fully could not be found. For

CAPTAIN WALTER CLIFFORD, U. S. A. Washington, Feb. 21. - Captain Walter Clifford, 7th Infantry, died at Fort Bridger yesterday morning of heart disease.

Captain Cofford was born to this State. He entered the Army in 1860 as a private, and in June, 1863, he became Sergeam-Major of the 16th Infantry. Two months later he was made a Second Licutemant of the 16th Inlater he was hade a second hierarchic to the fautry, had in September he received a commission as brevet Fras Lieutenant for galant service at Chicka madga. In 1864 he become a Frast Lieutenant, and in 1866 he was transferred to the 34th Infantry. He was made a Captain in 1807, and in 1871 he was assigned to

MRS. IL T. WITITE.

MILWAUREE, Wis., Feb. 24.-Fanny Driscoll, the well-known poetess and writer, died yesterday. She was married in December last to H. T. White, the writer of the " Lakeside Musings" in The Chicago Tribwhich developed into gatek consumption. Her writings were popular in the Northwest.

THE REV. WILLIAM P. JONES.

The Rev. William P. Jones, a retired Methodist preacher of Mount Kisco, was seized with a paralytic Stroke on Monday and died on Friday morning. He was a native of England and was sixty-two year He came to this country in 1852 and started in business as a furniture dealer in Brooklyn. Four years afterward as a furniture detact to the remained nine years. He was ordained as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Charca and preaches in Slocum, Uister County, from 1863 to 1-70. In his early days he was in dedicate health, and he crossed the Atlantic sixty-nine times for the benefits of a sea voyage

WILLIAM A. PLATT.

William H. Platt, a brother of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, and for eight years the Assistant Superintendent of the Inquiry Department of the Post Office, died on Friday night at his home, No. 1,489 Broadway. He had been sick and absent from the Post Office nearly a month. The body was taken yesterday to Owego for interment. Mr. Platt was about sixty-eight years of age. He leaves a wife and a married dat inter.

Women are called "the weaker sex," and women, are caused the weaker sex, and yet, up to the hour of going to press, not one of her sex in time coak. The hour of going to press, not one of her sex in time coak. The hour of going to press, not one of her sex in time coak. The hour of going to press, not one of her sex in time coak. The hour of going to press, not one of her sex in time coak. The hour of going to press, not one of her sex in the coal only be paid by a special act. He was new to the customs of the House. Up he got to ent sixty quall in thirty days.—[Norratown Herald.]

GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL.

WHAT IS TALKED OF IN WASHINGTON. MUSICAL, CONGRESSIONAL, PERSONAL, LITER-ARY AND THEATRICAL TOPICS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The tariff and the opera have been the two topics of the week, and the tariff has not been the more popular. Congress resembles opera bouffe too closely to be able to compete successfully with the Mapleson company and Mme. Patti. The solos heard at the Capitol are of a kind often to drive the audience into the cleak-rooms and out of the galleries, and the choruses are, musically speaking, very ragged indeed, especially at this time, when every member is singing high tariff or low tariff in any time he pleases, and some don't know whether to "sing small" or tall, or not at all. Grand opera is always signal event in Washington, and, coming in Lent, it finds the mass of fashionable society free to hear it. The hignest official society is usually rather sparingly represented in the theatre audiences here, except on some special occasion. During the season, those who lead society are working too hard every night, up to the small hours in the morning, at that rather exhausting occupation to be able to turn aside for the theatre, which is, however, a favorite resort for lonesome Congr symen not of a society type, who want to get away from the gloom of their hetels. The opera draws every one, and when the audience gathers itself tegether on the first night, it is there found quantities of water. On board the Plantyn were 2 that, as usual in Washington, everybody meets everybody. "Everybody" is there-the President, a number of the Cabinet, most of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Representatives without number, and a full showing of all branches of Washington society. This makes a cosey sort of andience-bringing together so many people who know one another. Poor Mr. Mapleson had another taste of the trials

of an opera manager at the opening of his week's season. Patti was announced to sing on Tuesday night and single tickets had been sold for that night, as well as for her other appearance, for \$7 each as compared with \$3 for the remaining performances. Late on Tuesday afternoon-too late to announce it in the afternoon papers-it was night. There was nothing for it but to put " Semiramide," in which she was to make her first appearance, over until the next night, and produce " William Tell," which had been set for Wednesday. To holders of season tickets it made no difference, but others were told as they arrived of the change. As there was no time to inform those who had bought tickets for "William Tell," the audience consisted that night of few besides the holders of season day the work of refunding money to the disappointed purchasers of tickets for "William Tell" and exchanging seats went on. Patti was not in full strength when she appeared that night, but at the matinée to-day she sang in her best voice. On both occasions the National Theatre was literally packed. As the case has been in other cities, Scalchi, by her sympathetic voice, won per-"Rigoletto," with Galassi, Albani and Scalchi, was the office without another word. gives before a densely crowded house, and was followed by the ballet with Mme, Cavallazzi. There was rather a peculiar incident that evening. Mr. Mapleson had gone to the White House a day or two before, saying that Mme Patti, who had sung before all the crowned heads of Europe, would like to sing before the President. It was arranged that there should be an informal concert, Friday evening, after the performance, in which Mme, Patti did not take part. All the principal members of the company were invited, and about seven y-five guests were bidden-and Marc. Pat'i did not come. Albani was there and sang twice, although she had aiready sung in the opera, and other singers were present. As a whole, the season must have been a great financial success. The company goes from here to Boston for a two weeks' season, after which the spring season begins in New-York.

In one week this Congress expires, and a new one LONDON, Feb. 24.-W. S. Sterling Crawfurd, the well-known turfman and owner of the cold Macneath, istence, though there is no probability that it will In the eyes of Englishmen Mr. Crawfard was as fine a sportsman as ever trod the tarf. He was entvalrous in his method of meeting his opponents, and at New market, where he and the best house, he entertained in e best style. Mr. Crawfurd was married January 22, debate the other day, and one member wanted originals. House, by an almost unanimous vote, ordered the desks restored. The one objection to them is that who have been favored with big lungs, can be heard private secretary, errand boy, department agent, and general factorum for his constituents, the desk system seems to be the best. When some member is wasting an hour of the time of the House with a prosv and useless speech, the other members reed not sit still and twin their thumbs; they can make an attempt to catch up with some of their correspondence or do other work, which would not be possible without a desk. The pressure upon Congressmen of letter-writing and errand-running/seems to be steadily mereasing, and seems so certain to increase with the growth of population that some of them have been wondering whether the States could not be induced to establish agents here, whose duty it should be to answer inquiries from citizens at home, and do other proper business that now fails upon the pest red Congressman. Meantime, some of them say that they connot understand why so many people, business men especially, who know the value of time and who also understand business methods, should constantly call upon their Congressmen to do the most trivial things for them. A Senator from one of the larger States, who has to keep two secretaries-paying them out of his own pocket-in order to hold his head above the water of his correspondence at all, was complaining to me the other day "There," said he, " is a letter from a business firm, asking a simple question about a department matter, which they want me to forward. It takes a day to reach me, and another day before I can start it off to the department, another day, or perhaps two, before the an-swer can get back to me, and then another day before I can start it off to the firm. A letter addressed to the department would probably have brought an answer in half the time." There is justice in this criticism, because the arrangements for furnishing information in the departments are such, as a rule, that answers are remarkably prompt-much more persons say who have had experience with the

> other. There are few men whose refirement from Congress on March 4 will cause more regret than that of Mr. Flower, of New-York. There is no man more popular in Congress and no man whose genuality gives a quicker explanation of the liking in which he is held. The cymic who said that the way to a man's heart was through his stomach might think that this was because of Mr. Flower's dinners, which are famous. It is a fact that he has dired, in the two winters that he has been in the House, nearly every Democratic member of either branch of Congress, and if the party has, as a whole, shown no signs of improvement in political manners and morals as a result, it can only be because it is beyoud the regenerating grace conveyed in a good din ner. There was an amusing justance of Mr. Flower's popularity early in his term, when he stood on his merits, and it was in nobo iy's power to say that he was liked because he had a big round table. A very deserving pension claim came to him from his dis trict, which could only be paid by a special act. He

to have this bill passed. There was surprise on some faces, and Mr. Holman, the professional "objector," fidgeted about in his seat, but said nothing. The bill passed on the spot, Afterward Holman went up to him and said, "Flower, even I couldn't object to a bill of yours, but I think I'd better tell you that we only do that kind of thing here for the wives of Presidents." The bill went through the Senate about as easily, and the pensioner probably

had treated him. Southern Democrats profess to be confident that Mr. Carlisle is to be elected Speaker, in spite of the fact that he is " a child in politics," as one of them put it, and the further fact that Mr. Randall is by no means an infant in that particular. Mr. Blackburn, it is said, will withdraw in due time-in fact, he has already received several urgent invitations from his own party papers to do so-and Mr. Carilisle will be the only Southern candi-The amount of dodging Mr. Randall date. has to do during the tariff di-cussion, they say, has not helped him with either side, naturally enough, and if no tariff bill should be passed by this Con gress, the fact that the subject was open would embarrass him in a canvass for the Speakership next winter. Mr. Randali's desire to get the subject out of the way has been apparent. Secretary Folger is still sick with genuine chills and

fever, but expects to be able to reach his desk next

week. Washington is peculiar in one respect—it is

frank about its malaria, as a rule. The community that is willing to admit that there may be malaria at home, instead of "in the next town," is a very scarce community indeed. But there is too much malaria in Washington to be explained away, and so it is acknowledged. The circumstance may have nothing to do with the Secretary's illness, but his office is at the end of the Treasury toward the "Flats." In the State Department, which stands about in a line with the Treasury, but which the water approaches more nearly, the watchmen, who are always there, are sick with fever and ague in rotation. Treasury employes are full of stories about Secretary Folger. One of them is about an encounter he had not long age with one of the brokers who make it a business to advance Government employes money at a usurious rate, which the need found that she was too much indisposed to sing that of the borrower often compel him to submit to for a long time. A case is known where a Treasury clerk paid \$500 in interest on a debt of \$100 before he shook the leech off. It has been the custom for clerks in such cases to give the broker an order on the Department for their pay, and Secretary Folger the clerks should not be so completely in the power of these men. He ordered that salaries should be paid to the employes. One of the brokers tickets, who about half filled the house. The next came in to the Secretary's office to protestplames quietly why he had made the rule. The man persisted that it was unfair, and finally said p-rily that he had no right to do it. The Secretary wheeled around and faced him, white with anger "I have-the right,"-said he, speaking slowly in the effort to control his anger-" to protect-th employes-of this Department-against the rapacity haps a larger share of the honors than the great of Shylocks!" This last was delivered with a terprima donna herself. On Friday night rible emphasis. The man got up and stunk out of

Mr. Dwight, the librarian of the State Department, says it is hardly fair to speak of the lok with which the petition of the Continental Congress of 1774 is written as being faded, though distinct. He says the tak is remarkably fresh considering its age, which is due to the fact that the decument has exile from this country. Mr. Dwight was largely instrumental in bringing about the purchase of the Pranklin coffection, and has a jealous pride in that storical treasury. The account given of it in Tur-TR SUNE has already drawn a number of persons merested in such matters to Washington to see ! tion this session to secure the companion treasure offered by B. F. Stevens, the United States despatch London, relating to American colonization and the meet before the usual time in December. The in- War of Independence. He asks \$10,000 for fees crease in the size of the House has revived the old talk about taking out the members' desks and sub-

Mr. Boker's play of "France-ca da Rimini," which 1876, to the Downger Duchess of Montrose, who sale but the subject went over to the new House to be Lawrence Barrett is playing, seems to be rapidly tives from Sale was born in 1818, and is the third but the subject went over to the new House to be daughter of the late Earen Decles. She settled. It seems almost safe to predict that the becoming a "star" play, instead of being only one was married October 15, 1836, to the desks will never be taken out, or that if they are in a large repertors. It is to be produced here next they will be put back again promptly. The last | Monday night for the first time, and will be played Mr. Crawfurd and his wife owned the largest racing time the experiment was tried, Mr. McPherson, through the whole week. It was played two the Clerk of the House, says, was at the beginning entire weeks in Beston and two in Chicago-an unof South Carolina. Before Congress adjourned the reit's friends say that it achieves instant popularity everywhere. The production here is expected to be an event of some personal interest because it is hoped that Mr. Boker will come out from Philadelphia to be present, Clayton McMichael, thenew Marshal of the District, who is an intimate friend of Mr. Boker's, gives a large theatre party on Monday night to welcome both the play and the author. Indeed the coming week is to be a notable one at the theatres. Mrs. Burnett's "Esmeralda" is to be played for the first time in this city, and a good many will take a special interest in it because che is a Washingtonian. Meantime Mrs. Burnett, having sent the last chapter of "Through One Administration" to Mr. Glider, goes to New-York for a short heliday and after a while seitles down to write another play.

The journalists in Washington are enjoying The journalists in Washington are enjoying a story that is told at the expense of a New-England Congressman, a country lawyer, one of the class of people who imagine that the function of every newspaper man, whether he be reporter, correspondent, editor, proprietor or stockholder, is to "pick up items." This gentleman was introduced some time ago to Mr. Haskell, whose income as one of the proprietors of The Boston Berald runs into four ciphers, and is said to have a very comfortable figure in front of them. "Ah," said he, benevolently, "glad to see you, Mr. Haskell. You're down here, I suppose, picking up a few items for your paper?"

The number of yishing statesmen from New-

The number of visiting statesmen from New-fork has noticeably diminished within the past ew weeks. Whether this is so because the pubthey weeks. Action to their movements is trying to their modest and sensitive natures, or because they have their labor for their pains, would not be easy to say, but the fact is contributed as portentous

KOCH'S THEORY UPHELD.

There was a small audience, consisting dimost entirely of physicians, last night in As-occation Hall to listen to a lecture on "The Bactilus Tuberculosis and the Contagiogeness of onsumption." The lecture was the third in the Cariwright series, on the relation of fangi to disease, by in, W. T. Beiffeld, professor of pathology in the Rush Medical College in Chicago, before the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The doctor began the series on last Monday with a lecture on the nature of so than in the British Government, for example. So tacceris and followed it on Tuesday with a discussion of scotic diseases and anti-septic surgery. In the first leascote discuss and anose pice surgery. In the first fee-ture, and more particularly last night, he met-with a quiet argument the criticism that a number of American physicians have passed upon Koch's theory that bacilli are canable of reproducpon Koch's theory that bacht are canone of reproducing tuberculosis in man and other animals. He reviewed he experiments of Koch, upon whose general correctness in experimentation is conceded that the lemonstration rested, rather than upon its successful militation by other accounting mysticiators, and discussed be modifications suggested by Pistein and others. He intuited the difficulty of the demonstration, but concended, nevertheless, that Koch and proved that tubucated by the tolerance of the tolerance of the mysticians with informations. is could be induced by insculation with inducator one, and polymonary tubercules is by the inhalation erculous spotum, and that it could be conveyed fro

man to animals.

Answring the objection that if the theory advanced by Koch were true there could be no freedom from taberculosis. Dr. Bedfield said that one-seventh of the human race did contract theoreticus, but the nefection was slow and mischengand tube remions might be communicated to a sick, but no to any healtry animal. He did not conclude his lecture, but stopeed after we had talked for an nour and a half to exhibit a number of magained photographs to prove that bacilli was not strings of finite or fat crystals by showing to at they retained anline color after the rest of the tissue had been discolorized.

A small boy in one of the public schools being asked by the speaker who was about to address them on the life of Washington, politing to his portrait, "Whose picture is that!" immediately replied, "Ben Butter."—[Boston Transcript.

PACIFIC COAST TOPICS.

MUNICIPAL AND STATE AFFAIRS. THE SAN FRANCISCO PARK-AN OFFER TO COMPRO-MISE-FRAUDS-RAIN-THE KANAKAS.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.-Two years ago there was a prospect that this city would have a fine park. The public appeared to be aroused, and measures were taken to get under control the shiftnever knew with what distinguished honor Congress | ing sea of sand which has proved so great an enemy to veretation and shrubbery. The Park was greatly improved, large flower-beds were planted and artisticany arranged, and the spectacle, when the different varieties were in bloom, was very beautiful. Many additions were also made to the Conservatory, a handsome structure of glass presented by the late James Lick. But suddenly there was a spasm of municipal economy. A large part of the working force at the Park was cut off; the shrubbery was allowed to wither and die for lack of water; new directors, including ex-Governor Stanford, tried to save the Park, but their efforts were of no avail; as a crowning calamity came the burning of the rotunda of the Conservatory and the destruction of the choicest tropical plants. The place is now known as " Peverty Park "-a fitting title for the object of a niggardly policy. The only feature that neglect cannot rain is the driving roads, which are unsurpassed in this country.

Mr. Bunker, the Immigration Commissioner who has over \$23,000 of State money in his possession, refused to give it up, but now desires to make a compromise. He offered yesterday to pay \$20,000 in cash if the criminal charges against him were dropped. This is a great descent from his original jainty demand of "What are you going to do about it?" The State has refused the ofter of compremise, and Bunker has an excellent prospect of seeing the inside of San Quentin Prison. An investigation will also be made of accounts of this man's predecessor, T. C. Van Ness, who owes the State about \$20,000 for head money collected from coolies. Van Ness is a lawyer in this city; he sunk the State's coin in mining stocks and his bondsmen will probably have to pay his debts..

The exposure of frauds in the Street Department has resulted in the the arrest of two of the small fry-petty rascals, who may be convicted of forging warrants for "dummy" workmen. The books of the department are in great confusion and no effort seems to have been made to put a check on dishonesty. The head of the department, though addicted to gin, is known to be honest, but his subordinates appear to have profited by his incapacity. It is estimated that the city has lost \$25,000 by determined to break up this practice, in order that | false returns for labor, and when the account for materials is looked into, it is expected that much greater frauds will be brought to light.

The first good rain of the New Year has fallen; it visited all parts of the State, and in many places cool, impudent and confident. The Secretary ex- in the southern counties was unusually heavy. In the great valleys this rain dispels the fears of a dry season and is worth many thousands of dollars

> The event of the week at the theatres is the production of Bronson Howard's "Young Mrs. Winthrop," which was brought out in good style at the Baldwin by the Madison Square Company. It is acknowledged to make greater demands on the taychrymal glands than any piece since "The Two Orphans."

Talking with a friend the other day who is connected with a firm of manufacturing jewellers, he gave me some curious facts about the trade with e Sandwich Islands. He sant: "You have no idea of the amount of jewelry sent to those Kanakas. Most of our orders come from Chinese merchants or en kept from the light so much during its long the islands, who write very good English. They order a good deal of plachbeck trash-rings, bracelets, etc., but at least bulf their orders are for cheap watches. Considering that there are only about 35,000 natives on all the islands, the amount

of jewelry they make away with is asto rishing."

The latest Honolulu papers received yesterday give some curious details of the decay of the native population on the islands. The tendency of the Kanakas is to migrate to the large towns. agent at London, and brother of Henry Stevens.

where they can get liquor. In this way two small villages tear thought have been depopulated. The former has secured permission to copy the correspondence on file in the Public Record Office, in they refuse to allow natives to wash their clothing. Ne efforts are made by the Government to solate lepers, and as a result cases of the disease are growing more numerous. The Asteriiser of Honolulu gives a strong picture of the situation and suggests that the money wasted on the pacrile coronation ceremonies could be put to better use in segregating lepers and thus saving the small remnant of the antive population from the leathsome disease.

CHICAGO GOSSIP.

WHAT IS GENERALLY TALKED ABOUT. THE LICENSE QUESTION-A COMPULSORY EDUCA-TION BILL-ETHICAL CULTURE-A COMMERCIAL

RUMOE-THE STAGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.] CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The license question makes little progress. The Common Council has reconsidered its action taxing wholesale houses, and has fixed a license fee on Equor shops at \$104, or just double the present fee; but tois satisfies no one. Meanwhile the question in the Legislature has got into a deadlock, from which there appears no way of escape at present. The Democratic opposition to high license has solidified since the discovery that there is a corruption fund which can be drawn upon.

The most important bill considered this week is that providing for compulsory education, which has passed the Senate. The bill provides that children between the ages of eight and fourteen shall be sent to school for a period of not less than twelve weeks in each year unless excused by the Board of Education or school directors for cause. The only votes against it were those of Bourbons from the southern part of the State, who regard education as akin to crime.

A Society for Ethical Culture like that in New-York has been established here under the auspices of Felix Adler. It contemplates lectures and discussions for adults and schools for the young. Among its members are some citizens of very promi nent standing. Arrangements for a course of lectures have already been made.

The funeral services of Samuel J. Medill, late managing editor of The Tribune, were held yesterday afternoon at the residence of his brother, Joseph Medill. The attendance was very large and the ceremony impressive. Few men would have been so much missed from the ranks of Chicago journaliam as Mr. Medril will be,

There are rumored negotiations for the transfer of the large dry goods establishment of Charles Gos sage & Co., the head of the house having died a few weeks ago, to F. M. McGirlin, of Cleveland. The price asked for the property is \$1,250,000. It is probable that the parties will arrive at some deci-

Nilsson gave her farewell concert on Thursday evening to a crowded house. No singer for years past has created such a furore in this city,

There is a dearth of inferesting dramatic news.
The veteran Murdoch will give some rendings next.
The veteran Murdoch will give some rendings next the stand head of the stand the stand that give a warfact to find it may be sufficient to the special stand of the stand that give some rendings next the veteran Murdoch will give some rendings next the veteran Murdoch will be stand the stand to the stand the stand that give a warfact to find it may be shoulders and stand the stand the stand that give in the stand that give shoulders and stands turning her profile to the special stands of the stands turning her profile to the special stands of the stands turning her profile to the special stands of the stands turning the stand that earlieds her waits. It is salone that the stands the stands turning the stands that the stands that

scuniary result is disappointing. While there has been a large attendance, as shown by the amounts received or admissions and sales of catalogues, the sales of pictures show a remarkable falling-off, and the total is smaller than for four years. All of which appears to indicate that while people rotain their interest in pictures they have less money than to past years to expend upon them. The sales at this year's exhibition havreached only \$18,000, against \$33,000 last year; \$32,000 in 1881, and \$21,000 in 1880. The number of pictures excibited has been a little aller. This year 605 were shown, last year 648, and in 1881714. Comparatively speaking, the sales of etch ings appear to better advantage than those of the water colors. Last year there were 300 etchings exhibited, and the sales amounted to \$3,000. This year only reached a total of \$1,900. The last week as usual has brought something of a revival in the sales, a fact due largely to the advent of many out-of-town buyers. There have been about thirty water colors sold and nearly seventy etchings. The more important water colors sold during the past week are: "The Devonshire Const," Edward Moran, \$100; " A Rainy Day Among the Marshes," M. De Forest Bolmer, \$75; "What Shall the Answer Be !" Fred W. Freer, \$350; "Still Life," F. Lumley, \$150; "Little Greta, Dalecartia," \$250; "Taking Your Picture." J. H. Witt, \$500; 'Autumn Colors," Agues D. Abbatt, \$225; "After the Storm, Wreck of the Rusland, Long Branch," A. T. Bricher, \$200; "December Evening," Heury Farrer, \$150; "Ripe Corn," Ellen T. Fisher, \$125; " October, Henry Fatter, \$400; "An April Day," De Lancey W. Gill, \$75; Far, Far Away," J. Symington, \$250; "Place de la Concorde," F. H. Lungren, \$150; and "Landscape in Ulster County," Kruseman Van Eiten, \$200. It is always safe to predict that there will be anot unity of seeing many of these water-colors at the con-ng exhibition in Brooklyn. The interest justiv excited by the exhibition the Water-Color Society may render interesting a be

The interest justly excited by the exhibition of the Water-Color Society may render interesting a brief outline of its distory. Although he National Academy of Design dates back to 1826, there was no movement toward the formation of a society of water-color painters until 1853. In that year appeared the exhibition in the Crystal Pauce, in this city, and in the art department appeared a few pictures catalogued as "water-Color Paintings by members of the New-York Water-Color Society." But this society came to an early and peaceful and A popular taste for water colors had not been developed. unar faste for water colors hal not seen accepted. Some years later over 200 English water-col rs were sent to this city or sale, but the amounts offered were sent to this city or sale, but the amounts offered were so low that for the most part they were returned to English. Made the most part they were returned aroused considerable inter st, as did the French and German water-colors contributed to the Meiro schan Fair he following year. The spring of 1866 brought an important stincilius in an excibition of wat recolors by the French Etening Club, while in the antamin the Artists' Fund Society lackdes water-colors in their exhibition, filling the cast gallers and corridor of the National Academy with pictures chiefly by European artists. This excitation was the immediate cause of the formation of the Water-calor Society. In a letter signed by Samed Colman, William Craig, William diart and Gilbert Burling, activate and amateurs were invited to a meeting hold in Mr. Burling's studio on December 5, 1806, and from this meeting came the organization of the American Society of Painters in Water-telors. Samuel Colman was elected president, James in Smille treasurer and Gilbert Burling recretary. The first exhibition was held at the Academy in December, 1867. Yet it was a considerable time before the accept jet able to stand alone. the Academy to December, 180...

able time to fore the success felt able to stand alone,
the exhibitions were held in the a mual water mease of the Academy and under its control
of six years, thur in 1874 the society exhibited
ader its own in anatoment. In 1877 a new constituon was adopted and the name changed to "The America
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Mr. W. M. Chase gave a private view on Thursday of as portrait of Miss Dora, Wheeler, which is to go to the arts Salan. Miss Wheeler is shown at full leastin sit-ing in a court, with a Japanese screen for a background

It will be interesting to the many inquirers in regard to the Munich Extinition to know that a Committee on Organization was amounted on Fr.day evening at a meeting of New-York artists called by Robert Kochler, press, cas of the American Artists Chilo, of Munich, this co-amittee is composed of Robert Kochler, T. W. Wood, Krusemen Yan Eller, Edward Moron, B. F. Bendhart, C. H. Miller, G. H. Jewel, F. D. Miller, Walter Shraaw and J. C. Beckwith. The decadedly compleased plan is to be a top ted of requesting actists by means of circulars to nomina e different mon, who small serve as a jury of examinal in smil acceptance. As already stated in The Tribuxer, works necessed by this jury will be conveyed to and from Munich at the expense of the man gers of the examition. The "press commission "of the examination has issued a letter and circular. Both have been translated, probably by some member of the "commission," and the following incredeximal will convey as idea of the whole; "What on the Continent was bailed with the most particular satisfaction is the fact, that at this exhibition America intends to appear for the first time as an independent, artificial storie with a special American dependent, artificial storie with a special American dependent, artificial storie with a special American department, artispied accertaing to the above-mentioned principles.

"The numerous American artists, who hitherts belonged to the artisted corporations of the Old World, withed as a careferistical control of the c

inherent to the artistical corporations of the Oid World, united as a contracted state of eather, as an American group for fiself, this many call forth the interest of the whole enlightened world in the tig test degree. America, the country of the most developed distincts, now also range for the pain in the departement of art with her mother causes?

A large pointing by E. F. Simmons has been lately hung at Kneedler's, a study of a young French pensant girl, who is cirrying a basket of chothes which see his been wasning at a brook. Her figure occupies the finmeediate foregooned, while behind in budly managed perspective several of her companions kneel on the sand wringing out the contests. A large peture b Marcius Simons shows a forest road in which a lade a pony phaeton has paused while the lair lumate is greeting a sportsman, who stands at her wheel, his gun on his back and his bounded sposed to cultivate a too close acquaintance with a weak-mined poodle. A clergyman all in black paces slowly down the road, lift if his eyes from the volume which he holds to cast a furtive and knowing glance at the page of human nature open before him. One of J. A. Walker's winter military seenes, a small cattle pace by Otto de Thoren, a study of a sleeping flgure by L. Gros, and a bright little garden scene by Charnay, are also among the recent additions.

scene by Charnay, are also among the recent additions.

At Reichard's there are as usual some interesting American detures to be seen. The latest is a new work by F. C. Jones. This is a study of a garden in which a venerable succtace of darky sits close against the broken beard fence with a little baby on his knees. The foliage, grass and atmosp ere show a freshress which hints at the continuance of out-of-door work. Of the new fereign pictures there is a decor rive Paimarolt, an elaborate woman in an elaborate balcony, gazing upon an elaborate sea; with a more interesting study of a fisher girl emptying a basket of mussels, by 8. M. Beyle, and an Eleifeldt which produces the impression of some currons do cet in the eyesgal of the beholder. There are two girls sitting in a some what misty atmosphere cut by the vertical lines of small birch trees. Then there is a harem scene by Simon. arem scene by Simoni.
Mr. Eithu Vedder will shortly hold an exhibition of his

mr. Eibh Vedder will shortly hold an exhibition of his works in Boston.

It appears from a description of Benjamin Constant's new studio in The Paris timetile that the gorzeous uphase with the paris timetile that the gorzeous uphase with the paris timetile that the gorzeous uphase the impase Helene, a court opening out of the Boulevard de vilody. The account of andio and picures are conveniently ready to an sanad. The studies in the Impase Helene, a court opening out of the Boulevard de vilody. The account of andio and picures and state the inventory of a brie aberta can. The following is an extract:

"Few painters possess such vast and sumptions quarters of the minut. Two stadies, one at each side, give and of gard bright. Two stadies, one at each side, give her and the standard objects. The walls disappear beneath carpact embroderies, panoples of arms and specimens of beautiful Easter or suits. The curian that shrouds the outrance is a marvel of delicate and staborae Oriental embrodiery. A specially carpet, reaching from with intrease and summer of the family which are reaching a marrow ale we represents, with its low driving, its rich draperies, its lattice i windows and pionical distributions of the static and one of the stripe of the state o

tween two picked teams. Howell, Bird, C. Parmley and Lee comprised the first, and Miller. Smith, Toler and Lee comprised the first, and Miller. Smith, Toler and the winner, having gained over a foot of rope in ten minutes.

ART NEWS AND COMMENTS.

WHAT THE ARTISTS ARE DOING.**

CLOSE OF THE WATER-COLOR EXHIBITION—EXHIBITION—PRESENT AND TO COME—NEW PICTURES AT THE DEALERS'—NOTES OUT OF TOWN.

The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Water-Color Society came to a close last evening. The pecuniary result is disappointing. While there has been couragement and assistance to native talent."

Of the 'Triumphal Augustus' or the 'Crouching Venus, of Canova's 'Graces,' or Talacchi's 'Bather.' They buy prodictions quantities of photographs, and sham Faenza. Majolica, and (apo di Mo te, while the less sophistic tea. Majolica, and (apo di Mo te, while the less soph

BANK MISMANAGEMENT BY PRIESTS.

FAILURE OF THE AUGUSTINIAN SOCIETY. ABOUT 700 POOR DEPOSITORS LOSE HALF A

MILLION DOLLARS. LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 24.—Seven suits have been instituted against the Augustinian Society, a Roman Catholic organization formed here in 1870 to receive the deposits of the parishoners of the Church. Attachments have been issued for the sum of \$27,000, and more are likely to follow. The society was formed by the priests and subsequently 195 etchings were shown, and the sales bave chartered by the Legislature, with authority to hold property not exceeding \$200,000. Large amounts of real estate, including church property, have been conveyed to the society from time to time. Since 1881, when Father Regan took charge of its affairs, depositors have had difficulty in securing deposits, and several claims have been entered against it. It has been selling real estate for some time past and has been a large borrower of money from banks. At a meeting of depositors they were informed that no money was left in bank, but that the society would endeavor to pay them at the rate of \$24,000 a year.

The indebtedness is placed at \$500,000 to depositors and \$200,000 to moregage holders. The depositors number 700, a majority of them being poor female mill operatives. It is generally believed tha this is the culmination of several years of a gradual depreciation of the affairs of the society. Fatuer O'Donnell, who controlled the society for some years before it was incorporated, invested largely in railroad stock, resulting in heavy losses. In addition to the poorer depositors, there are sevral heavy deposits from \$16,000 down to \$5,000. Much excitement exists, and a statement of the society's condition will probably be made at a meeting of prominent Catholics on Sunday.

Four additional attachments were placed to-day on the property of the Augustinian Society, making fourteen in all. Forther investigation shows that the misfortunes of the society are due targely to injudicious development and improvement of church property. A few years ago the old St. Mary's Church was remodelled into a hall at a cost of \$42,000. For the past ten years parochial schools have been an expense of from \$8,000 to \$10,000 annually. For a number of years the society has paid interest on an indebtedness of \$260,000. It is said that the property recently sold here by the Augustinians was not disposed of in g od faith, the corporation being insolvent at the time of the sale, It is said that the Augustinians own considerable real estate at Lansingburg Watertown and Mechanicsvill-, N. Y., and in Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania, and that some depositors have already instituted suits in those States and are causing attachments to be made. The society will probably be forced into insolvency. Many depositors wish a receiver appointed to control the ncome of the society from pastorates, which averages \$35,000 yearly. It is expected that the priests will a lude in their churches to-morrow to the legal proceedings instituted by the parishioners.

BOSTON, Feb. 24 .- The Herald says of the Augusinian Society that its actual debt is in round numbers \$540,000. Deducting mortgages to the amount of \$110,000, there remains due to the depositors . \$429,900. When the socitey was first founded, Catholies began to deposit their savings with Father O'Donnell, His death occurred in 1861, and a de ficit of \$150,000 is said to have existed then. The interest paid has always been large, equalling or exceeding 6 per cent, and as the deposits have not generally been well invested, the result has been that a considerable port on of the deposits has been paid out in interest. By far the greatest cause for the faiture is found in the fact that in 1872 the society, then having a debt of \$150,000, began a new church, adding to the debt \$300,000, and using the church, adding to the debt \$300,000, and asing the money of depositors to meet this amount, with the exception of \$84,000, which was raised by subscription. In addition to the burders countrated, there is another of large magnitude. For twenty-five years the society has manutained parceinal schools at an estimated expense of \$175,000, including \$40,000 expended in remodelling the old church for school six years ago, accepted the charge of St. Lawrence Church and the church of the Immaculate Concep-tion, which had then considerable debts.

Depositors and the considerable debts.

Depositors and the public generally are convinced that this result has come about through bad management, and is in no sense the result of dishonesty. The clergymen now in charge make a full exhibitor the condition of the institution, and admit that the money of depositors is give. They claim that, by reducing expenses, and strengthening the revenue. the condition of the institution. They claim that, by reducing expenses and strengthening the revenues of the Church, they can eventually pay of the debt in full; but the question of interest must for some years to come be held in abeyance.

A SHOW IN ITS WINTER QUARTERS.

A VISIT TO MR. BARNUM AT BRIDGEPORT-PHEPA. BATIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

The clear sky and the bright sunlight of yesterday were suggestive of the near approach of spring with its budding leaves and fresh green grass, and its wealth of growing beauties. Soon the snow will disap-pear from the earth, warmed by balmy breezes; soon the songs of the birds will be heard in the woods, and eon the white tents of the showman will be seen in the land. The note of awakening has already been sounded, as a Tamese reporter found yesterday on a visit to P. T. Barnum and his " greatest show on earth " in its winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn. There were a hurrying to and fro of men there, a noise of hammers and of saws, and a smell of paint and varnish everywhere, Old carriages were being repaired and new ones built, nymphs and goddesses were receiving a new coat of gilt, animals were being trained and performers were practising the feats that they are soon to repeat in the ring.